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From Monday May 4. to Thursday May 7. 1702.

St. James's, May 4.

THis morning, pursuant to Her Majesty's Warrant in Council, for declaring War against France and Spain, Clarenceux King of Arms, with the Heralds and other Officers of Arms, the Serjeants at Arms, the Queen's Serjeant Trumpeter, Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, and the Knight-Marshal's Men, all on Horseback, assembled before the Gates of Her Majesty's Royal Palace of St. James's; and after the Trumpets had sounded thrice, Clarenceux King of Arms read the Declaration, and one of the Heralds proclaimed it aloud Paragraph by Paragraph; which being ended, and the Trumpets having again sounded, they proceeded thence in the following manner to Temple-Bar, viz. First a Troop of Horse Grenadiers, Knight-Marshal's Men, Kettle-Drum, Trumpets, and Serjeant Trumpeter with his Mace; then the Pursuivants of Arms two and two, followed by the Heralds and Clarenceux King of Arms, all in their rich Coats of Her Majesty's Arms, having the Serjeants at Arms on each side of them, bearing their Maces on their Shoulders, and a Troop of Horse-Guards closing the Proceeding.

At Chancery-lane, and was made a Second Proclamation by two Heralds, and a Third at the Royal Exchange in like manner. The Streets through which they passed were crowded with a great number of Spectators, all signifying their Joy and Concurrence in so just and Necessary a Declaration by loud and repeated Acclamations.

Her Majesties

DECLARATION of WAR

Against France and Spain.

ANNE R.

WHereas it hath Pleased Almighty God to Call Us to the Government of these Realms, at a time when Our late Dear Brother William the Third, of Glorious Memory, had, in pursuance of the Repeated Advice of the Parliament of this Kingdom, Entered into Solemn Treaties of Alliance with the Emperor of Germany, the States General of the United Provinces, and other Princes and Potentates, for preserving the Liberty and Balance of Europe, and for Reducing the Exorbitant Power of France; which Treaties are Grounded upon the unjust Usurpations and Encroachments of the French King, who had Taken, and still Keeps Possession of a great Part of the Spanish Dominions, Exercising an Absolute Authority over all that Monarchy, having Seized Milan and the Spanish Low Countries by his Armies, and made himself Master of Cadix, of the Entrance into the Mediterranean, and of the Ports in the Spanish West Indies by his Fleets, every where designing to invade the Liberties of Europe, and to obstruct the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce: And it being Provided by the Third and Fourth Articles of the forementioned Alliance, That if in the Space of Two Months, which are some time since expired, the Injuries Complain'd of, were not Remedied, the Parties concerned should mutually Assist each other with Their whole Strength: And whereas instead of giving the Satisfaction that ought justly to be expected, the French King has not only Proceeded to further Violences, but has added thereto a great Affront and Indignity to Us and our Kingdoms, in taking upon him to Declare the Pretended Prince of Wales, King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and has also Influenced Spain to Concur in the same Affront and Indignity, as well as in his other Oppressions: We find Our selves obliged, for Maintaining the Publick Faith, for Vindicating the Honour of Our Crown, and for Preventing the Mischiefs, which all Europe is Threatened with, to Declare, and we do hereby accordingly Declare War against France and Spain. And Placing Our Entire Confidence in the Help of Almighty God, in so just and Necessary an Undertaking, We will, in Conjunction with Our Allies, Vigorously Prosecute the same by Sea and Land, being Assured of the ready Concurrence and Assistance of Our Subjects, in a Cause they have so Openly and so Heartily espoused: And we do hereby Will and Require Our Lord High Admiral of England, Our General of Our Forces, Our Lieutenants of Our several Counties, Governors of Our Forts and Garrisons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them by Sea and Land, to Do and Execute all Acts of Hostility in the Prosecution of this War against France and Spain, their Vassals and Subjects, and to Oppose their Attempts, Willing and Requiring all Our Subjects to take Notice of the same, whom We henceforth strictly Forbid to hold any Correspondence or Communication with France or Spain, or their Subjects; But because there are Remaining in Our Kingdoms many of the Subjects of France and Spain, We do Declare Our Royal Intention to be, That all the Subjects of France or Spain, who shall demean themselves Dutifully towards Us, shall be Safe in their Persons and Estates.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the Fourth Day of May, 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.

GOD Save the QUEEN.

Westminster, May 6. The Queen came this day to the House of Peers, attended with the usual Solemnity, and being in Her Royal Robes seated on the Throne, the Commons were sent for up by Sir David Mitchell Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, and attending Her Majesty accordingly, Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to

An Act for Granting an Aid to Her Majesty by divers Subsidies and a Land Tax.

An Act for making good Deficiencies, and for preserving the Publick Credit.

An Act for Enabling Her Majesty to Appoint Commissioners to Treat for Union between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland.

And after the Act made in the Twenty second year of King James the Eighth, concerning Repairing and Amending of Bridges in the Highways, and for Repealing an Act made in the Twenty third year of Queen Elizabeth, for the Re-edifying of Cardiff Bridge in the County of Glamorgan, and also for changing the Day of Election of the Wardens and Assistants of Rochester Bridge.

An Act for making the River Darwent in the County of York Navigable.

An Act for the Rebuilding and Repairing the Piers of the Town and Port of Whitby in the County of York.

An Act for the Enlarging and Encouraging the Greenland Trade.

An Act to Ascertain the Water-Measure of Fruit.

An Act for Continuing and Amending the Act made in the Ninth year of His late Majesty's Reign, Entituled, An Act for Settling and Adjusting the Proportions of fine Silver and Silk, and for the better making of Gold and Silver Thread, and to prevent the Abuses of the Wire-drawers.

And to 27 Private Acts.

St. James's May 1. This day His Grace the Duke of Ormond Chancellor of the University of Oxford, accompanied by the Right Reverend the Lords Bishops of London, Durham, Rochester, Exeter, Litchfield and Coventry, Gloucester, and Chichester, with the Vice-Chancellor, and several of the Heads of Colleges and Halls, presented to Her Majesty, in the Name of the University, a Book of Verses of Condolence upon the Death of His late Majesty, William the Third, of Glorious Memory, and of Congratulation upon Her Majesty's Happy Succession to the Crown: Which Her Majesty was pleased to receive most Graciously.

St. James's, May 6. The following Address from the County of Middlesex was presented to Her Majesty by William Lake Esq; one of their Representatives in Parliament, accompanied by divers of the Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the said County, introduced by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

WE Your most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Deputy Lieutenants, Gentlemen, and Freeholders, of the County of Middlesex, crave Leave with all Humility to lay before Your Majesty our most sorrowful and Lamentable Loss of our late Sovereign, King William the Third, of ever memorable Memory; and at the same time do express the sincere Joy and glad Hopes, to see Your Majesty quietly and peaceably seated on the Throne of your Royal Ancestors; and as it is an indispensable Comfort to the good People of the said County, so we do not but that it revives the Hopes of our Allies abroad, to see the Crown of England worn by a Princess, who the very first day of Her Reign has given such Demonstrations of Her Zeal and Care for preserving the Balance and Liberties of Europe, as your high Wisdom has led Your Majesty into these Measures, so from your Piety and Affection to your Native Country, we rest fully assured, that Your Majesty will maintain the Government in Church and State as it is by Law established, we shall find up our earnest Prayers to Almighty God, that his Divine Power may prosper your Royal Endeavours for the Welfare of England in particular, and of all Europe in general; That of his infinite Goodness he will bless Your Majesty with Issue, which may inherit your Scepters, after you have Ruled happily many years among us; declaring, that at the Expense of our Lives and Fortunes we shall be always ready to support and maintain Your Majesty's rightful and lawful Title to the Imperial Crown of these Your Kingdoms against all Pretenders and Opposers whatsoever.

The following Address from the Borough of Plimpton Comitis was presented to Her Majesty by Richard Flete Esq; one of their Representatives in Parliament, introduced by the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Seymour Bart. Comptroller of Her Majesties Household.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of Your Majesties truly Loyal Freemen, Freeholders, and Principal Inhabitants, of Your Town and Borough of Plimpton Comitis, in the County of Devon.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesties most dutiful and obedient Subjects, with Hearts entirely loyal, beg Leave to Console with Your Majesty in the Death of our late Sovereign William III. and at the same time to assure You of an inexpressible Satisfaction we receive, to see him so Gloriously succeeded: With all Humility we render Your Majesty our most dutiful Thanks for the particular Zeal You shew for the Church of England, and the Common Good of Your English Nation; and, whenever there is an occasion, are ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes to maintain and defend Your undoubted Right to the Crown of these Realms, against the pretended Prince of Wales, the Exorbitant Power of France, and all other Your Majesty's open and secret Enemies.

God Almighty preserve Your Majesty, and bless You with a Real Prince of Wales, and make us Thankful that our Loss is so well Supplied.

The following Address from the Borough of St. Michael was presented to Her Majesty by William Courtenay Esq; one of their Representatives in Parliament.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Portreeve, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of St. Michael, in the County of Cornwall.

NOne of Your Subjects can be more truly sensible of the Great Blessing this Nation hath enjoyed by Your Majesties happy Accession to the Throne: We therefore humbly beg Leave to demonstrate the Loyalty of our Affections, by assuring You, that as our Hearts were full of Sorrow for the Deploable Death of our late Gracious Sovereign, so they shall always be of Zeal for Your Majesty's Sacred Person and Government.

The following Address from the Borough of Whitchurch was presented to Her Majesty by Andrew Withers Esq; introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Delamere.

Inhabitants of your ancient Borough of *Whitchurch*, in the County of *Southampton*.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Great Grief and great Joy can never speak quickly: That we Your Majesties most dutiful Subjects came not earlier to Console, or to Congratulate upon such just Occasions for both, was not that we were less affected, but that those Passions were too mighty in us to be sooner brought to a Moderation fit to be shown before Your most Serene Majesty. The Imperial Crown of England (that sets so great Advantage upon that Meritorious Prince, King William) being now lifted up upon your Sacred Head, was that, and only that, which could hush our Sorrow, and make our Joy speak; for since now we see the vast Weight of such a Crown, so willingly taken up by you, (Great Prince) who can add so great a Value to it, and give it a richer Lustre than all the Jewels in it, since now we see the Scepter in that Hand, that has Power to put the great Balance of Europe upon the true Poise, and evenness enough to hold steady that lesser one of England; A Hand that can force an equal Partition abroad, and sweetly adjust the Liberties and Properties of all at home; since 'tis so, (tho' the Mighty is fallen, yet) all our Sorrow is justly turned into Joy.

The Establishment of the Protestant Religion, so fully secured by your Sacred Word, (that will always be Religiously kept) calls for all our Thanks; and that the Crown now set upon Your Majesty by those two fair Hands, (Right and Merit,) may late, very late, give place to that Incorruptible Crown that is laid up for you, will be the Prayers of all your Subjects that love God, that love Religion, that love themselves, for they that love either, must love and pray for you, as do your most loyal and obedient Subjects. Given under our Hands and Common Seal, this 23d day of April, in the First Year of Your Majesties Reign.

All which Addresses Her Majesty received very graciously.

The Address from the Borough of *Marple*, Printed in the last Gazette, was presented to Her Majesty by *Em. How Esq;* and *Sir John Delarivall Bar.* their Representatives in Parliament, introduced by the *Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carlisle* Earl Marshal of England.

Venice, April 28. The 22d Instant, the Senate made choice of Signior *Nicolo Erizzo* who was lately their Ambassador at the Court of *Rome*, and Signior *Luigi Pisani* who now resides in the same Quality at *Paris*, to go their Ambassadors Extraordinary into *England* to Compliment the Queen. General *Du Hamel*, to whom they have given the chief Command of their Forces in *Terra-Firma*, arrived here some days ago from *Berlin*, and will shortly be going to *Bresia* to head these Troops, which consist at present of 4000 Horse and 16000 Foot. Several French Frigats continue to cruise in the Gulph, and particularly on the Coasts of *Fiume* and *Trieste*, where they have several times landed Men to plunder the Country; but 3000 German Horse are come down thither from *Croatia*, who, together with a Body of Militia, are posted along those Coasts to prevent such Attempts for the future. Letters from the French Army under the Duke of *Vendosme* give an Account, That he continues at *San Nazaro*, and part of His Forces are posted in the Dutchy of *Placentia* along the *Po*, and the rest in the *Cremonese* and the *Lodigian*. They are getting together what Provisions they can at *Cremona* and *Soncino*, and it's said the Duke of *Vendosme* intends, as soon as the Grass is grown, to draw his Army together in the *Cremonese*, and to leave the Spanish Troops to guard that Country and the *Milanese*, and march to the Relief of *Mantua*. Prince *Eugene* takes all the necessary measures to prevent this Design, the Execution whereof would deprive him of his Communication with the Country of *Tirol*, from whence he receives his supplies of Men, Ammunition and Provisions, since that Passage is chiefly kept open by the Germans being in possession of the Post, by which at the same time they block up *Mantua*; He has therefore lately reinforced this blockade, he has caused *Ufiano* to be well fortified, 20 Pieces of Cannon, and 4 Mortars to be planted there towards the *Oglio*, and several Forts and Redoubts to be built along that River, so that it's in a manner impossible for the French to Force a Passage that way. The Germans have also made Intrenchments, and raised Batteries along the River *Lenza* to secure the Country of *Modena*, and they have strongly fortified *Belfello*, *Gualtalla*, *Borgoforte*, *Castiglione*, and other considerable Posts in the Dutchies of *Modena* and *Mantua*, which secure the Communication between their several Quarters. Prince *Thomas of Paudemont*, with a considerable Body of German Horse, is posted in the *Parmesan*, within 5 miles of the City of *Parma*, from whence he is supplied by the Duke of *Parma's* Orders with Forage and Provisions. The 20th Instant, a strong Party of Foot, commanded by Monsieur *Pomel* a French Officer, being sent out of *Mantua* to observe the Germans, met with one of their Parties, and they had a long and sharp dispute, but the French at last were forced to retire with the loss of a great Number of their Men, who were either killed, wounded or taken Prisoners, the French Commander being dangerously Wounded. They write from *Villago in Carinthia*, That several Imperial Regiments of Horse and Foot from *Hungary* and *Transylvania* lately passed by that Place, marching to join the Imperial Army, and that more Reinforcements would shortly follow.

Vienno, April 29. The Imperial Regiments of Foot quartered in the *Bohemia* which are to serve on the Upper Rhine, have begun to march, and the Horse will follow as soon as the Grass is grown. Count *Schallenberg* is sent by the Emperor to *Saxony*, to hasten the march of the 8000 Men whom the King of *Poland* has put into his Service, and it is believed they will be employed on the Upper Rhine. We hear, the Reinforcements ordered from *Hungary* and *Transylvania* to the Imperial Army in *Italy*, continue their march with all possible diligence.

Frankfort, May 7. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* continues encamped at *Langenkandel*, and fortifies the Posts his Forces have lately possessed themselves of about *Landau*. Marshal *Catinat* is still at *Hagenau*, where he has got together 8 or 10000 Men, and expects more. The French have countermanded several Regiments which were marching to *Italy*, and have, we hear, sent for 6000 Men from thence. 'Tis said, they are going to form a Flying Camp on the *Moselle*.

Dusseldorp, May 8. A Body of about 7000 French, commanded by Count *Tallard*, who are on the other side the Rhine, advanced yesterday within half a League of this Place, which gives us great Apprehensions of a Bombardment. Our Accounts from the Camp before *Keyferswaert* say, all things were preparing for assaulting the Counterscarp, and that the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* is daily expected there with a Reinforcement of 6000 Men. The French have put the Country of *Juliers* under Contribution, and commit great Disorders there.

Wejel, May 9. A considerable Supply of Ammunition, with 4 Mortars, were sent this day to the Camp before *Keyferswaert*, and another Convoy is to follow to Morrow. Marshal *Boufflers* is still encamped at *Zanten*, where he is said to have an Army of 40000 Men. The Earl of *Athlone* continues in his Camp of *Cranenburgh* near *Cleves*.

...the coming of the Troops that are to join them. We hear Count *Tallard* is marched with his Forces from the Neighbourhood of *Dusseldorp*, and has posted himself near the Rhine over against *Keyferswaert*, where he is raising Batteries to Cannonade and Bombard the Forces of the Allies that are employed in the Siege of that Place.

Hamburg, May 9. The Elector of *Hanover* and the Duke of *Oldenburg* have resolved to send 4000 Horse to the Assistance of the Elector of *Palatine*, which are to begin their march in 4 or 5 days towards the *Lower-Rhine*, and it is said, about 8000 Men more of the Forces of *Hanover* and *Cell* will shortly follow, in order to join there the Troops of the Allies. The Swedish Forces in the Dutchy of *Bremen* are ordered to be in a readiness to march, and it is believed they will join those that are drawing together near *Stetin* in *Pomerania*. Letters from *Poland* say, the King of *Sweden* continues to advance with his Army towards *Warsaw*; that the Court there are very much alarmed, in great Expectation what Answer the King of *Sweden* will give to the Ambassadors of the Republick. They write from *Dresden*, that the Duke Regent of *Courland*, and General *Fleming*, were shortly expected there, to command the Saxons Forces which the King of *Poland* has agreed to put in the Service of the Emperor and his Allies, and that these Forces would soon be ready to march.

Hague, May 12. Our freshest Accounts from the Camp before *Keyferswaert* are of the 9th Instant, and say, that the Forces of the Allies had not yet assaulted the Counterscarp, but we expect our next will bring an Account of their having made that Attack, they having received considerable Supplies of Ammunition from *Wejel*, and a Reinforcement of 6000 Men of the Forces of *Hesse-Cassel* being ready to join them. The Earl of *Athlone* has been reinforced with several Battalions of Foot, and is encamped at *Cranenbourg*, where he is intrenching his Army, intending to expect there the rest of the Forces that are ordered to join him. They write from *Mastricht* of the 10th Instant, that 15 Battalions of Foot and 6 Regiments of Horse marched out of that place the night before; it's said their Design is to surprise *Huy*, and that this Detachment is to be divided into two Bodies, one to consist of 900 Horse with each a Foot Soldier behind him is to attack the Town, and the other is to march towards *Liege* to alarm the Garrison of that Place and prevent their sending Succours to *Huy*, of which we expect the Issue. The French have attempted to surprise *Huist*, while the Garrison was considerably lessened by the sending out of a strong Detachment to serve under General *Coehoorn* in his Expedition in *Flanders*; Two Parties, one of 600, and the other of 300 French Granadiers, supported by 3 Squadrons of Horse, came in the night and attacked two small Forts near that Town, which were defeated, one by no more than 20, and the other by 24 Men; but they made so brave a Resistance, that the Garrison had time to succour both Forts, and the French were forced to retire, leaving behind them 16 Men killed, and 30 Prisoners, and had besides a great many wounded, whom they carried off in Wagons. General *Coehoorn*, as we mentioned in our last, has taken *Middleburgh Town*, in which were 100 French, who surrendered upon discretion. He afterwards marched to the French Lines, took 3 Redoubts, and entered into the said Lines, without meeting with any Opposition; and the last Letters we have received from his Camp left him before *Fort Isabella*, which 'twas not doubted but he would take, and then he intended to attack the *Fort St. Donat*.

The Young Prince of *Frisse* has notified to the Foreign Ministers residing here, the late King's Will, and his having taken the Title of Prince of *Orange*.

Brussels, May 12. N. S. The Duke of *Burgundy's* Equipage goes from hence to-morrow for the French Army, which is still encamped at *Sanren*; We hear, a great Convoy of Ammunition is to be sent them from *Mechlen* under the Guard of a strong Body of Horse and Foot. An Express arrived here yesterday morning with an Account, that the Town of *Huy* was surprised by the Dutch Forces, but that they had not yet taken the Castle. General *Coehoorn*, with the Body of Men under his Command, is advanced towards the Forts *Isabella* and *St. Donat*, which puts the Towns of *Damme* and *Bruges* into a great Consternation.

Hastings, April 28. Last Thursday, being the day of Her Majesty's Coronation, was observed here with great Solemnity, and Expressions of Loyalty suitable to so joyful an Occasion.

Portsmouth, May 4. Yesterday was sent into this Harbour, a French Snaw, with 12 Men on Board, taken by the *Hastings* the 30th past at the Back of the Isle of *Wight*, which Snaw had before taken 3 Dutch Vessels.

St. James's, May 6. Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute the *Rt. Hon. Sidney Lord Godolphin*, Lord High Treasurer of England.

Advertisements.

Blank Warrants to the Assessors and Collectors of the Aid now granted to Her Majesty by Virtue of an Act of Parliament, Entituled, An Act for Granting an Aid to Her Majesty by divers Subsidies and a Land-Tax; will be speedily Printed for *R. Vincent* in *Cliffords-Lane*, next *St. Dunstan's Church*, in *Fleet-street*, and *C. Conningsby*, at the Ink-Bottle over against *Fetter-Lane* in *Fleet-street*.

A General View of the World; or, The Marrow of History: In 2 Parts. The First, Containing the History of the World from the Creation, to be continued to the Year 1700. Giving an Account of the Empires, Kingdoms, Principalities, &c. with the Religion, Laws, Government, and Customs of the Inhabitants of each Country: Likewise the Lives and remarkable Actions of the Patriarchs, Judges, Princes, Emperors, and Kings; also of our Blessed Saviour, his Apostles, and other Illustrious Persons, to this Time. The Second, An Account of the State of Affairs for the Month of April, 1702. Vol. 2. To be continued Monthly. Printed for *J. Nutt* near Stationers-hall, where may be had those from January, 1700. Price 6 d. each.

Lost or Stolen the 15th past, out of Mr. *William Harvey's* Grounds of *Wilton* near *Taunton* in *Somersetshire*, a Brown-Bay Horse about 14 Hands, comes 6, with a Black Mane, a Halfpenny cut in the near Ear, a Gall on the near side, Trots all. Whoever secures him, and gives notice to Mr. *Will. Harvey* aforesaid, shall have a Guinea Reward.

Three Plates will be run for upon *Epsom Downs* in *Surrey*, the 28th, 29th, and 30th Instant. The first of 20 l. value, by any Horse, the weight 10 Stone and a half, to pay 3 Guineas Entrance each Horse 7 days before they run, and be at the Contributors Stables 14 Days before running, or paying 5 Guineas by a Clock the same Day they may run; the winning Horse to be sold for 30 l. and second, of 5 pounds value, to be run for by Galloways not exceeding 13 hight an inch, and all under that size to have weight allowed them according to the fir inches, the highest weight Eight Stone, to pay 17 s. Entrance 3 Days before they run, or to run paying 25 s. as above said; No Galloway whatever, on Ten pounds value to run. The third, of 10 pounds value, the weight 7 Stone, the winning Horse to be sold for 15 Pounds, to pay a Guinea and a half Entrance 4 Days before they run; The Horses to be at the Contributors Stables 7 Days before, or they may run paying Two Guineas and a half as above said. Not less than Three Horses to start for any of these Plates.

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